DINNER TO THE BOSTON CITY GUARD. Yearriay the Beston City Guard, guests of the New York City Guard, passed the day at leisure, visiting, as individually isclined, various places of interest in the City and vi-In the evening they partook of a sumptuous dinner. by the New-York City Guard, at the Irving House,

the tables, extending the length of the spacious dining-ros besides the head table were spread. At 8 o clock the company arrived and marched to music up to the banquet-Capt. Feiris of the New-York City Guard presided. then were Gen. Hall, Gen. Storms, Major Sprague, in com-There ere about 180 persons seated at the table. Among

then were Gen. Hall, Gen. Storms, Major Sprague, in comtion and at Governor's Island, Capt. Lovell, of the Army,
and at Governor's Island, Capt. Lovell, of the Army,
the Capt. Beq. Ex-Capt. McArdle, of the New
Fish Cay Guard, Lieut. Hathaway, of the Boston City
Gard, and others.

About the walls of the room were shields bearing the
About the walls of the room were shields bearing the
About the walls of the room were shields bearing the
About the walls of the room were shields bearing the
About the walls of the room were shields bearing the
About the walls of the room were shields bearing the
About the walls of the room were shields bearing the
About the walls of the room were shield on a
of the present and for the right of the same table.

Not Tork City Guard. On the right of the same table
was The Bunker Hill Monument, and at the left a Chinese
was The Bunker Hill Monument and at the left a Chinese
was the Bunker Hill Monument and the left a Chinese
was the same a design for a fountain to be erected in Bostows as ancient military heimet mounted, and other ornaments.

The mere having being discussed and the cloth removed.

ness.

Disser having being discussed and the cloth removed, Cast Ferris, the presiding officer, arose and addressed the seemblage, expressing the satisfaction which it afforded the New York City Guard to meet their Boston friends on this occasion. He referred to the visit of the New York company to Boston, and the cordial welcome which they have received at the hands of their present guests. He then amounced the first regular to set:

The Resident of the United States—We offer the

The President of the United States—His office the post of honor improposiths world. [Music by band.]

The second tonat wine:

General Separate—Commander-in-Chief of the Milkis of the State
of New York [(theers and marke.)]

Gen. Storms arose and thanked them for the compliment
the Governor, and gave them
The General of the Commanwealth of Massachusetts.
The third tonat was complimentary to their guests, the
second fits Guard. The second tonst was :

The third toast was complimentary to their guests, the Boston City Guard.

Cap. French responded. He acknowledged with thank folices the attention which had been showered upon them the weeds of welcome which had been given them they rould not fail to reciprocate. We have ever acknowledged the standing of your City as at the head of our nation, and we are proud, because it is an evidence of American enterprise. He alluded also to the citizen soldiers of New York, and gave them a complimentary toast. Gen. Hall responded and thanked his friends of the Bay State for their compliments to the militia of this State.

The fourth toast was:

or of the City of New-York-The man and the office

The Mayor of the City of New York—The man and the office.

The following letter was read:

Mayor's Office, Sept. 30, 1832.

Mayor Sir: I am honored by your kind invitation to attend the featurable be given to the Boston City Guard at the Irving House, on the Biss inct. and rearet that circums ances will deprive me of the pleasure of joining your on that feative occasion.

Your, traly,

Ex-Ald. Purdy was announced, and in behalf of the Mayor, thanked them most kindly for the compliment which they had paid him.

The fifth teast was

which they had paid him.

The fifth toast was

The fifth toast was

The strey and Navy.

Major Sprague, in command at Governor's Island, regrounded. He spoke of his regard for New England and
New Englanders. Wherever he had met one of them he
had felt for him a fraternal feeling. At Lake Superior, at
had felt for him a fraternal feeling. At Lake Superior, at
had felt for him a fraternal feeling. At Lake Superior, at
had felt for him a fraternal feeling, at Englander gaining the good opinions of the savages and making the way
for a civilized people. In all parts of the country the
New Englander may be found, the may come with wooden
summers, but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summers, but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer, but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer, but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer, but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer, but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer; but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer; but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer; but he is there! Referring to the members of the
summer; and, he was shen they were received at the
sanner; and, he was proud to see that they did acquit
themselves in a creditable manner. He gave in conclunion a sentiment complimentary to the military of NewYork and New England.

The Press—The may whereon is marked the intelligence of public
spines, and the convert pages of civilization and the arts.

York and New England.

The Press—The map whereon is marked the intelligence of public spines, and the ones are pregress of civilization and the arts.

Mr. Otis responded at some length and in a happy man-

The seventh toast was:

Oil Newell A. Thompson—The remembrance of his personal kindton for New-York City Guard is still green among our cherished
use to the New-York City Guard is still green among our cherished
use witues that solure humanity and mark the character of a
read. [Received with great-applaume ]
Col. Thompson responded briefly and in an acceptable
under. In conclusion he gave:
Out. McArdie, late Captain of the New-York City Guard.
Capt. McArdie responded briefly. The next regular
past was:

part was:

The Moundwest's Militin-In the days that tried men's souls, they
proved that devotion to their country, which transmitted to their
proved was devotion to their country, which transmitted to their
proved was devotion to their country, which transmitted to their
proved relative to the strong arm and proud relative of a free
part was:

Lt. Shepard, Quartermaster of the Boston City Guard, repended to this sentiment.

Other sentiments were given and responded to by gensmen present; and the festivities were thus continued and after midnight. The company finally separated, highyatlighted with the convivianties of the evening.

LIFE AT THE METROPOLIS.

adence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 19, 1853.

Yesterday was very warm, and many Southerners are a consequence disposed to halt on their way back from the North. The President attended, as has been his wast, different churches in the morning and afternoon. We notice with some surprise the immense subscription of Mr. Walker to the Pacific Railroad, and wonder where the means are to come from to make it good.
He may be looking to fill consecutively the unsupplied fereign Missions, and avail himself of the snug out-fits: let even these will be but a drop in his bucket. The Administration seems still bent on fillbustering. Mr. Cashing lately attended an Agricultural meeting at Beekville, in an adjoining county of Maryland. His heme, in place of being in accordance with, and appropriate to, the peaceful pursuits the assemblage was contend to celebrate, was a glorification of the principles of Manifest Destiny, of which he seems to consider limits the Apostle. where the means are to come from to make it good.

distances Destroy, of which is the limited the Apostle.

Charles O'Conor, from your State, has been to-day disseted with the President, as also has been the Hon.

Vm. Allen, of Ohio, who is said to be looking for a very state of the looking for the limited by the looking for the lookin Vm. Alien, of Ohio, who is said to be looking for a ireign mission. It is to-day reported that to Hon. whn Y. Mason, of Virginia, will be offered the mission a France; if so, it is to be presumed that he will accept, as with the time Gen. Pierce has had to settle is matter, he will hardly tender the post to any one hose views are not known, or to whom it will not have acceptable.

Mr. Wise left town this morning. He is a second be a widower—his last wife was a daughter of John Streant, of Philadelphia. With grown-up daughters, testill seems in the prime of life. The determination appoint Mr. Mason has, perhaps, left nothing more thin to consummate at the Capitol. The changes the President's House are rapidly progressing. The improvements—if they may be so called—seem as if impred with a special view to expend the entire apprintion. The plain, simple but beautiful east will hardly be recognized, covered as it is with attwork; the ceilings are profusely ornamented, in the efforts made to give this fine room a gorgeous apparance. I feel satisfied that the waste of money will be condemned by all persons of taste—not that my objection exists to incur every expense requisite for tomfort, utility or respectable appearance, but an expenditure which so far from producing either, conflicts with all, cannot meet with favor. CARRICK. Mr. Wise left town this morning. He is a second

## THE PESTILENCE AT MOBILE.

Extracts from a private letter, dated

MOBILE, Monday, Sept. 12, 1853.

The scourge that has so long and so fearfully desoleted New-Orleans this summer has long since establabel itself here. Multitudes have been already swept
to the grave, and a great deal of suffering has been felt. be the grave, and a great deal of suffering has been felt, specially among the poor. The disease is everywhere the stage and the poor of the disease is everywhere the stage and stage and the stage and suffering exist, and in another eight. Our citizens have organized themselves into societies and stage and suffering exist, and ensure timely relief. They are established also three infirmaties—which are full—far the reception, eare and cure of the sick. The City Hospial also full, and the Marine Hospital nearly so.

Sep. 18th—Several of the physicians have private hospials which are mostly quife full. The sickness is in every part of the city, and everywhere in the environs. Song Hill, distant about seven miles, a high sangly ridge, is which multitudes of our citizens retreat for safety in summer, the disease has appeared. On Saturday last I buried achild, the daughter of one of my flock. It died on the Hill, of black vomit.

Hill, of black vomit.

Live on the Hill last evening to visit some of the sick. One gentleman told me that his family, blacks and white, all include amounts to more than sixty; of these, twenty-three are sick, among them his daughter in law, and two children of one of his daughters, and a daughter residing hat a short distance from him was taken sick yesterday. To day one of our chief physicians told me that there are above 10 cases a Spring Hill.

In the city you find sickness and suffering everywhere out of a family of eight persons—a little below me on the same street—six are dead, viz. both the parents, two grown up daughters and two boys—two lads only are left! The youngest, about eight years of age, is out of dauger; the other about eleven, is very low still; he has had the black young and has bled a good deal at the mouth, but I begin to hope be may recover. Of another family of eight, one only is left, a young child; a family of nine are all gone.

Last Friday I buried from the house of his father in law, a young man married just three months since; on Sunday I buried his wife a youngest brother.

The discase this year is very treacherous; a change takes place suddenly and the patient sinks rapidly. Last Sunday Sept. 11, I had to attent four funerals, beside preaching in town that morning and at Spring Hill that evening; of the four so baried three appeared only two days before, likely to recover.

There are usually stationed at Mobile three or four Methodist ministers, of these one Mr. Powell, died of the epidemic, and was buried two weeks ago last Sunday; another, Mr. Loveland, as I see stated in the paper, has lest his wife and child, and yesterday I stood by the dying bod of Rev. Mr. Hughes, of the same persuasion. He was buried this morning.

## PHILADELPHIA

orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

Philiadeliphia, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1853.

The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, commenced at the Chinese Maseam this morning; all the articles have not yet been arranged and new accessions are being constantly received. In the lower saloon several striking floral devices have been arranged, which attract much attention and admiration.

The new steamship Keystone State, sailed to-day on her first trip to Savannah, with a large freight and 50 passengers.

sengers.

The United States sloop of war St. Mary's goes into commission to morrow, at 1 o'clock. Her destination is the

meson to morrow, at the Pacific The weather to day is clear, cool and pleasant. Yesterday's copious rain has benefited our city in many respects. Our streets this morning shone like a new penny, the rain having thoroughly cleansed them.

Yellow fever still lingers in limited portions of our city. I notice that a vessel from New Orleans, laden with rage, arrived at this port some days since, and is now lying at a wharf near the Navy Yard. Why was it allowed to pass

antine, I would ask ?

LONG ISLAND-LEGAL SUASION.

espondence of the N. Y. Tribune. HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 21, 1853.

Twenty-three Rumsellers have recently been indicted in this town for selling liquor contrary to law. They will be attended to at the coming County Court, to be held in Riverhead. A pretty little sum for the public treasury in the shape of fines will be the probable result. A route has just been surveyed for a branch railroad from Farmingdale Station, on the Long Island Railroad, to Cold Spring, on the North shore.

## OFFICIAL.

Notice to Claimants.

Notice to Claimants.

Department of State, ?

Mashington, Sept. 19, 1853. }

A Convention having been made between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty for the reference to commissioners of certain claims which yet remain unsettled of citizens of the United States on the British Government, and of British subjects on the Government of the United States, accraing since the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Ghent on the 24th of December, 1814, and commissioners having been appointed on the part of the respective Governments to meet at London and investigate and decide upon such claims, and cause a full, perfect, and final settlement thereof, notice is hereby given that all citizens who may have claims to prefer against the British Government must transmit them, with the requisite evidence or information in support thereof, to the Office of the Department of State in session to be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, to be holden in London on the 13th of September instant, unless where special cause for delay exists, in which case the Commissioners have power to extend the time of receiving such claims for a farther term of three months, making nine months in all from said 15th of September; and all claims not presented to the Commissioners within such period for their action are by the terms of the Convention, to be holden as finally settled and barred.

J. Addison Thomas has been appointed Agent on the part of this Government to attend before the Commissioners, and present and support claims of citizens of the United States.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

We have had some conversation with a very intelligent gentleman, well versed in European Diplomacy both in Europe and in Washington, from which we learn.—
That not only have Austria, Russia and Prussia, remonstrated against the course of Capt. Ingraham on the Koezta affair, and the alleged American principles involved in it, but, that Great Britain and France have joined the remonstrance, and that all these Powers have very clearly and emphatically said, though kindly, that such proceedings shall not be tolerated in European waters.

We also understand that the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, led off on the occasion, followed by the French Minister,—and we are told that both spoke in clear and decided terms. The communications were verbal, and courteous; but great Britain and France may unite in a joint note to the Government of the United States, though as yet they are content with the verbal declaration. The British Minister paid the first visit to Mr. Marcy on the subject.

subject
Europe, in short, generally and officially, as we understand it, declares that her native born subjects, when returning to Europe, owe allegiance to the European Governments under which they were born—and that allegiance, lperhaps we are not quite correct in this, cannot be forfeited until they are naturalized in the United States. The British doctrine is, Once a British subject, always a Reicha publict.

The British doctrine is, Once a British subject.

Correspondence on Citizenship once took place between Mr. Buchanan, when Secretary of State, Mr. Bancroft, when Minister, and the British Minister of Foreign Affairs. The dispute arose in the case of Bergen, alleded to be an Irishman, but naturalized in the United States. Mr. Buchanan had to back out of his early instructions to Mr. Bayeroff.

to Mr. Bancroft.

The European Governments have become alarmed by our fillibustering here in the United States, and have put their feet down. We shall have a world of blusteringbut the world will not be set on fire. Mr. Marcy's prepared state paper had a bucket of cold water thrown upon it by Mr. Crampton's presence in his ante chamber.

This news will be fresh kindling wood to the grand Foreign demonstration we are to have here on Thursday hight.

[N. Y. Eve. Express.]

FROM VENEZUELA -Advices from Paerto Cabello to the 3d September, state that the Revolutionists were quiet. A number of prisoners had been brought to Laguayra The Comet was seen at Puerto Cabello on the 1st inst. and created a good deal of interest. Two earthquakes had oc-curred at Barcelona attended with great loss of life and property. At Caraceas the yellow fever was raging. Hides were scarce, and had advanced in price, as had coffee

MORTALITY AT SEA.-The ship Charles Sprague arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 41 days from Bremen. Out of 270 passengers, forty-free deaths occurred during the

THE MURDER OF COZZENS.—Examination of Chapman.

—The examination of John L. Chapman, for the murder of Reuben Cozzens, took place at Framingham this morning, before Lorenzo Sabine, Esq., Charles R. Train, of Framingham, District Attorney for the Commonwealth, and E. F. Heard, of Framingham for the defense.

Among the crowd present at the examination were many ladies. The prisoner appeared to view the proceedings with indifference.

The first witness called was Dr. Allston W. Whitney—Testified that he knew deceased; saw him last Wednesday

The first witness called was Dr. Allston W. Whitney—Testified that he knew deceased; saw him last Wednesday evening between half past 9 and 10 o'clock; found him lying on the ground, and quite dead; then went into the house, and found Mrs. Cozzens; examined Mrs. C., and found a blow on the front of her head, about three inches in length, and about the width of an axe; there was a fracture, but no depression; should think the wound had been made within a laff hour; next examined Richard Jordan, found him much cut about the head, apparently with an earthen vessel; saw fragments of a chamber on the floor, and round pieces in the scalp of Jordan; the rest of the testimony related to the post stortem on the body of Mr. Cozzens; there were two blows, one on the occiput and one on the neck just below the skull, which severed the spinal cord; either blow would be sufficient to cause death.

and one on the neck just below the skull which severed the spinal cord: either blow would be sufficient to cause death.

Cross-examined—Went to the house in company with Mr. Townsend; found the body of Mr. Cozzens lying on the ground a short distance from the house, part of the body in the road, and part inside the fence; went into the house, and found Mrs. Cozzens and Mrs. Paul in the room, and Jordan was in bed in his room. did not notice the appearance of the things in the rocm.

Sr. Simon Whitney testified in corroboration of the first witness of the post mortem on Mr. Cozzens, and the examination of the wound on the dead of Mrs. Cozzens. Richard Jordan—Knew Mr. Cozzens about five months: lived with him; was at home Wednesday night. Mr. Cozzens, Mrs. Cozzens and himself composed the family; all rate supper together; saw Mrs. Cozzens after supper, as he was going out to get a cow in the pasture; did not see him again; it was about twillight when I saw him, after I got through milking I went to bed, left Mrs. C. in the kitchen either sewing or knitting; she had a candle lighted. Mr. Cozzens and his wife slept on the first floor, opposite the kitchen entry; the room witness slept in opens into the kitchen; presently heard Mrs. C. call Mr. C. and heard Mr. C. come into the kitchen and sit down and make a noise as if he was putting on his shoes; soon after heard Mrs. Cozzens what the matter was; she said that her son Eli had been thrown from his wagon and nearly killed; laid down again; in about three minutes and a half heard a man knocking at the door; and got out of bed and then the door opened and a man came in, and drew an axe; caught the axe with my right hand; a scuffe ensued, in which I was thrown on the floor; the man put his knee on my chest, and let go the axe with one hand and took the chamber from under the bed and broke it over my head; then got out toward the west door, where he told me to stop my halloing; he asked me if I had any money, and I teid him I had not a cent; after we got out, side the side the deer he gave up the axe, on my taking an or he that I would not hart him; he then ran awa; but could

not see which direction be took, because my eyes were filled with blood: I then cried for Mr. Correns, but got no answer; soon after found the body of Mr. C. lying on the ground, with a bridle in one hand and a measure with costs lying near by; moved the body about a fost and found it dead; then went into the house and found Mrs. C. on the floor crying, after which dressed myself and went to Mr. Paul's and Mr. Hunt's; and after he came hack went to bed and stopped there till called up to have his wounds dressed. Witness identified an ax-hown him as being the one he got from the person with whom he had the struggle, and also as having belonged to Mr. Couzens. Did not know the man with whom he was struggling; knows Chapman slightly, and had a conversation with him once.

ove. [We learn from our reporter that Mrs. Cozzens is bet er, and will probably recover if influentiation does not Boston Traveller.

ter, and will probably recover if inflammation does not set in.]

A Row—"Smort Bors Homewand Borsh Traveller.

A Row—"Smort Bors Homewand Borsh—We and derstand a remnant of the "short-boys" who were present as "freemen and witnesses" at the Democratic State Convention last week, passed through this city vesterday aftermone or route for New York. On reaching the Huison River Railroad, just before the train started, they took passession of the baggage car and insisted upon smoking their eigars, notwithstanding the strennous remonstrances of the baggage master. They were ordered out, but refused to vacate, and did not until the railroad men gave them a dressing out they will not be likely soon to forget. One of the number, badly bruised, we also learn, was brought to this city for treatment.

The baggage master rightfully, no doubt, had too much regard for the safety of the passengers baggage to allow such a squad of vagabonds in a car where property of value was stored.

More "Waste"—Our city authorities spilled another

sine was stored.

MORE "WASTE."—Our city authorities spilled another so hundred gallons of liquor on Monday, by order of

So says The Portland Advertiser. A QUESTION FOR A WESTERN DESATING SOCIETY.—"If a max is a tiger by the tall, which would be the best for his persons lety, to hold up or let go?"

[Exchange paper.

This question is about being solved in a manner that may

This question is about being solved in a manner that may save the "western debating society" some trouble. Demonstration is always more satisfactory than mere argument, and if the "society" will "hold on" a little while, we think it will at least have the benefit of a case in point, by way of illustration. The Administration at Washington—or perhaps more properly speaking, the Administration occan—has got the Democracy of the State by the tail, and seems to have made up its mind to hold on. The "tiger" shows a goodly set of ivery, very long, sharp claws, and is evidently bent on something damaging to the "fixture" appended to its "back settlements." Now unless the tail, of which the aforesaid organ has such a firm grip, happens to come off in its hand, it will soon be determined where the "personal safety" of one who has a tiger by the tail lies. For ourself we do not profess to have any particular opinion upon the question proposed. Our advice is, and we think The Washington Union will in the end say it is good advice, that it is the better way not to meddle with the tail of a tiger at all. He don't like it, and won't have it rudely handled. It had better be let alone. [Alb. Reg.

the tail of a tiger at all. He don't like it, and won't have it rudely handled. It had better be let alone. [Aib. Reg.]

MUEDER.—A most outrageous murder was committed at Tabernacle meeting house, in this County, on Thursday, the 5th inst., by William Curris, upon Frederick Brown. The circumstances attending the marder are briefly these. A protracted meeting of some interest had been going on for some days at the house above named. On Thursday, the day of the murder, Brown was seen conversing, through a window, with a young lady in the house during services. The mother of the young lady, who was also the aunt of Curtis, went to the piace where her daughter was sitting, and observed to Brown that she did not thank any gentleman to talk with her daughter during services, and said to Brown that he had better come into the house and get religion. At this Brown became offended, and indulged in some harsh remarks against her, in the hearing of Curtis. Curtis required him to take the remarks back, but Brown refused to do so, and started off. Curtis drew aside with a friend, frem whom, it is supposed, he borrowed a pistol, and then pursuing Brown, overtook him about 200 yards from the meeting house. He then strack Brown with a cowhide. B. turned upon him. C. told him not to alvance upon him, for if he did he was a dead man. But B. continued to advance, and when almost in reach of C., C. drew a pistol and shot him dead. We understand that the ball entered just below the eye. C. looked upon the murdered man for a moment, and then turned and fled.

MUEDER OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.—The Louis-

a moment, and then turned and fled.

[Colpeper (Va.) Observer.

[Colpeper (

whem he regarded as his friend.

A CHANCE FOR A MILLER.—The Lake Superior Journal states that a flouring mill is very much wanted at tha place. It says:

"Many of our people are anxious to have a mill accessible, when they will turn their attention to the raising of wheat. A farmer who lives some 25 miles below this place, upon the river St. Mary, will have one or two hundred bushels for sale this fall, but will be obliged to ship it to Detroit to find a market. He has raised some therty bushels to the acre. Now if we only had a mill at this place, there would be thousands of bushels raised in this neighborhood.

"We hope some one will act upon our suggestion, and give us an opportunity to afford some encouragement to those who obtain their livelihood by farming, and to induce others to come among us and entityate our rich soil.

"The land south of this village will soon be in market, when one who has the means can procure him a first rate farm at ten shillings per acre, unless there should happen to be many bidders."

MOUNT WASHINGTON IN 118 GLORY.—Friday, Aug. 29, was the great day of the season on Mount Washington. The purity of the atmosphere was such that soon after emrise the visitors on the summit counted 160 sail of vessels on the blue Atlantic. The spires of the charches in the City of Portland, so or 30 miles distant, were distinctly visible; over 40 miles lakes, including Winipisseogee and Mosse Head, lay like gems of molten silver set in emeral. For years, such a day has been looked for by the managers of a coast survey, and we presume a dozen repeating observations were made from Mount Blue and other stations, with those superb instruments of Professor Bache, of which he may well be proud. From the summit of Mount Washington, a telescope sweeps the entire horizon. This point will be brought into use ere long by astronomical science, and this spot become the centre of scientific observation for the continent.

ACCIDENT IN HOPKINTON, MASS.—Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, Geo. A. E. Freeland, son of Dea. Freeland, went into the field to catch a horse. After catching him and putting the halter upon his head, he tied the halter around his own body with a slip knot, and in that way was seen leading the horse home. He was afterwards found dead, with his head terribly smashed, and the halter very tightly drawn around his body. It is supposed the horse became frightened and ran, dragging him several times across the field, as his boots and hat were found in different places. His body was found near a stone wall, over which the horse heading the horse became frightened and ran, dragging him several times across the field, as his boots and hat were found in different places. His body was found near a stone wall, over which the horse heading the horse became frightened and ran, dragging him several times across the field, as his boots and hat were found in different places. His body was found near a stone wall, over which the horse heading the horse became frightened and ran, dragging him several times across the field, as his b

pears old.

Substitute for the Tunntable—Joseph Dana, of Durham, England, is now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace a model of railroad track, car, and switches, for reversing locomotives. The Scientific American describes it as having tracks, branching out from the main track, at suitable distances from each other, meet in a single track, the length of locomotive. The car passes out by one track and returns by the other reversed. The switches are placed near each other so that they may be operated by a single man, and are kept open for the main track by springs, except when the reversing is made. This plan is new to many of our readers, and will readily recommend itself for simplicity and cheaponess. [Railway Times.]

Capt. H. L. Smith, of the Corps of Engineers, died at Madisonville, Louisiana, on the 12th inst., in the 44th year of his age, of the prevailing epidemic. For seven years previous to his death he had been in command of Forts Pike, Wood, Jackson, and St. Philip, in which positions he gained the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, and of all who came in contract with him, by his urbane and gentlemanly deportment. Before he was stricken down with the fever which terminated his life, five of his children had died of the same malady, affording another awful example of the virulence of the pestilence with which that section of our country is visited.

Female College.—Miss Mary S. Legare, sister of the late Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, has given \$1,000 to the Des Moines College in Iowa, and \$3,000 for a Female College in the same place. The latter will open in November next, with Miss L. as its Principal, and Professor of Literature and the Modern Languages.

INDIASS RETURNING.—The Jancan Wis.) Gazette learns

INDIANS RETURNING .- The Juneau Wis | Gazette learns INDIANS RETURNING.—The Juneau Wis. Garettelearns that the Indians who were removed from that county two years ago by order of Government, to a place west of the Missisisppi River, are making their way back, and last week had got as far as Blue Mound. 25 miles west of Madison. They will probably be in that county in a very few days. Their number is reported to be between 200 and 200.

Report to the Missis of the Mound.

REPUTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR AT LOWELL.

The Lowell News learns that several corporations of that
City reduce the hours of labor to eleven in their different
manufacturing establishments, after yesterdays date, during the fall and coming winter—the regulations to be that
the machinery will be run from 7 o clock. A. M., to 7, P.
M. with one hour at dinner time. RHODE ISLAND—In the House of Representatives of Shode Island on Tuesday, a resolution, declaring vacant he seats of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was called up, and a motion made to lay it upon the table, prevailed by a vote of 50 to 10.

by a vote of St to 10.

Fatal Accident—At the Middlesex Quarry, Middle-town, Conn., on Monday, a large rock fell killing one mun-named James Conner, instantly, and wounding four or five more, one of whom was very dangerously burt.

THE CUBA QUESTION

Letter from Mr. Everett to Lord John Russell. Boston, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1853.

My LORD: Your dispatch of the 16th of February last to Mr. Crampton has lately appeared in our public papers. Acit is in reality, if not in form, a reply to my letter of the last of December, 1852, on the subject of Cubs. I regret that it was not prepared and sent be-fore my reticement from the Department of State. But though I must now do it as a private individual, I feel as it it were to some extent my duty to answer it. I shall endeavor to do so, in a manuer consistent with my sincere respect for your public character, and a lively recollection of your personal kindness during my residence in England.

residence in England.

Before remarking on the contents of your letter, I will observe that, though it contains some courteous expressions, its tone is, upon the whole, not quite as conciliatory as might have been expected, considering that my letter of the 1st of December was altogether

expressions, its tone is, upon the whole, not quare as conciliatory as might have been expected, considering that my letter of the 1st of December was altogether respectful and friendly toward the two powers, both in form and in substance. I have heard that in presenting this correspondence to Parliament you indulged "in some sereastic remarks," but I have not seen any report of them. Your dispatch is not free from a shade of scream in one or two sentences. This I shall endeavor to avoid in reply, not that it would be difficult to follow you into that field, but because I cannot think that an encounter of wits between us would be an edifying spectacle, or one which would promote any desirable national object.

You say that in my letter of the 1st of December I entered into "arguments not required by the simple "nature of the question before me;" and the length of my letter has been complained of in other quarters. The question propounded to us was certainly in one sense "simple, as every question is that can be answered 'yes, or "no." But how various, complicated, and important the interests and relations involved in it! Bestile, the organ of every government must be the only judge of the proper length and relevancy of his replies to the communications of foreign powers. The proposal to which I was returning an answer, jointly made by two of the leading powers of Europe, related to the most important subject in the circle of our foreign relations. I thought that a few paragraphs were well employed in unfolding the views of the Fresident on this subject, and the reasons why he declined entering into a compact purporting to bind the three governments for all coming time to a certain line of policy, in a case of so much importance.

You will recollect that the members of our executive government do not sit in Congress. Those expositions which are made in your Parliament by ministers—in speeches not unfrequently of two and three—sometimes for and five hours in length—must be made in this country line. Presidential

come before the public is, it must be confessed, in harmony with the character of our Government, and is generally indulged in.

You observe that "the absorption or annexation of Louisiana in 1893, of Florida in 1812, of Fexas in 1843, and of California in 1848, had not escaped the two powers: still less did they require to be resinded of the events of the seven years war, or of the American war." But facts may be mentioned for illustration or argument, as well as information. Most certainly the important and notorious events named by you—leading incidents of the history of the United States and of the world—cannot be supposed to have escaped the Governments of England and France, who were parties to some of the most important of the transactions in question. I had no thought of "reminding" your Governments of the events of the seven years' wer and of the American Revolution, as matters of historical fact, of which they were ignorant; though I really doubt and beg to say it, without offense, whether there are many individuals in the Governments of either country possessed of an accurate and precise knowledge of the facts hastily sketched by me. That sketch, however, of the territorial changes, which have taken place on this continent during the last century, was intended as illustration of the proposition, that our entire history shows it to be chimerical, to attempt, in reference to specific measures, to bind up, for all future time, the discretion of a Government, established in a part of the world, of which so much is still lying in a state of nature.

of the world, of which so much is still lying in a state of nature.

I had another motive. The public opinion of Christendom, created in a good degree by the press, has become an element of great and increasing influence in the conduct of international affairs. Now, it is very much the habit of a considerable portion of the European press to speak of the steady and rapid extension of the territory of the United States, as the indication of a grasping spirit on the part of their government and people. The subject is rarely alladed to, by one school of transadamic public writers, for any other purpose. Thus the public mind of the civilized world is poisoned against us. There is not only manifested, on the part of these writers, an entire inschibility to the beauty and grandeur of the work that is going on—more beneficent if possible to Europe than to us, in the relief it is affording her.—but we are actually held up at times as a nation of land pirates. It was partily my object to counteract this disposition; to show that our growth had been a natural growth; that our most inportant accessions of territory had taken place by great national transactions, to which Eugland, France and Spain had been parties, and in other cases by the operation of causes which necessarily influence the occupation and set thement of a new country, in strict conformity with the laws of nations and not in violation of them.

You say that "it occurs to her majesty's government to "ask for what purpose are these arguments introduced with so much preparation and urged with so much preparation and urged with so much ability," and you asswer the question in the following manner: "it would appear that the purpose, and fully "avoxed but heredy concealed, is to procure the admission of a doctrine, that the United States have an interest in "Cube, to which Great Britain and France cannot pre-tend."

Here a little unintentional injustice is done to my letter,

"tend."

Here a little unintentional injustice is done to my letter, in which it is distinctly stated more than once, for reasons set forth at length and very partially controverted by you, that the government of the United States considered the condition of Cuba "as mainly an American question." in which they had a very deep interest and you a very limited one. Not only was no attempt whatever made to conceal this doctrine, but it was fully avowed and reasoned out in my letter of the list of December. 1852.

To meet one of the chief grounds on which the United States restthis claim—that of geographical proximity—after some local allusions of which I do not perceive the exact bearing, you observe, in effect, that Cuba is somewhat nearer to Jamaica than it is to the uearest part of the United States, and you consider this as showing that we cannot have a greater interest in the island than you have. Now if Jamaica bore the same relation to Great Britain which our States on and near the Gulf of Mexico bear to the rest of the American Union, your reply to my argument would be good. But the direct reverse is the case. Jamaica is a distant colony, whose entire population (of which not more than one tenth is of European origin) does not exceed that of an English city of the second class. It is, as I perceive from your speech of the 4th of August, a burden on the imperial treasury. It must, in its present state, stand high on the list of the colonies, which, (as appears from Lord Grey's recent work on the colonial policy of your administration) are regarded by more than one active and intential party in England as incumbrances of which she ought to get rid, if she could do so with credit. How different, in all respects, the case with the States lying on the Gulf of Mexico! In extent of sea coast, in the amount of valuable products furnished to the world's commerce, in the command of rivers which penetrate the heart of the continent, they are a most important, as they are an integral portion of the Union. They are nume

use of by you strikingly commiss instead of the that "the condition of Cuba is mainly an American question."

This proposition could be enforced by other strong arguments besides those adduced in my letter of December the first; but as those arguments, with the exception just commented upon, have not been met by you. I deem it unancessary to enlarge upon the topic.

But though the United States certainly consider that they have "an interest in the condition of Cuba, to which Great Britain and France cannot pretend," it is not, either in my letter, nor in any other American State paper within my recollection, assumed that Great Britain and France have "so interest in the maintenance of the present state "quo, and that the United States alose have a right to a "voice in the matter." Our doctrine is, not that we have a rapt deeper and more immediate interest that have a England can possibly lay claim to. A glance at the map, one would think, would satisfy every impartial mind of this truth.

In order to establish for France and England an equal

or England can possibly lay claim to. A glance at the map, one would think, would satisfy every impartial mind of this truth.

In order to establish for France and England an equal interest with the United States in the condition of Cuba you say— Great Britain is in possession by treaty of the Island of Trinidad, which in the last century was a Colony of Spain. France was in possession at the commencement of this century of Louisiana by voluntary cession of Spain. It is true that Spain was compelled by France to code Trinidad to Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens. If while this cession was in agitation—as it was for some time—the United States and any other neutral power if there was any other; had exerted themselves to defeat it, and had invited you and France to bind yourselves by a perpetual compact never to acquire it, the interference. I apprehend, would have been regarded as worse than grainlous. I cannot see why we have not as good a right to obtain, if we can from Spain, the voluntary cession of Cuba, as you had to accept the compalsory cession of Trinidad, which is by position and strength the Cuba of the southeastern Antilles.

France was, as you say, at the beginning of this century, in possession of Louisiana, by the voluntary cession of Spain. This possession, however, nominal at best, did not take place till seven months after France had solid not take place till seven months after France had solid not take place till seven months after France had solid not take place till seven months after France had solid not take place till seven months after France had solid not take place till seven months after France in acquiring Louisiana, was to resistablish herself in the interior of this country—an object, I need not say, as menacing to your North American possessions as to the United States. It it possible you can think such a possession of Louisiana, for such a purpose, a sufficient ground on the part of France for interfering with our relations with Cuba. May she, a

European power, without consulting us, obtain from Spain, in 1800, necession of half the habitable portion of North America—a cession which threw her for fifteen hundred miles on our western frontier, and not only shat us out from the Pacific, but enabled her to close the Mississippi; and is it so very unreascuable in us to decline her invitation to bind ourselves for all time not to accept the cession of an island which lies within thirty five leagues of our coast? Does she even derive her right thus to control our relations with Cuba in 1853, from her twenty days possession of Lotticians in 1803? What can be clearer, than that whatever right accuract to her from that three weeks' possession, which was a mere ceremonial affair to give form to the transfer of the province to the United States) must have passed to us by that transfer, followed by our actual possession and occupation for half a century?

You observe that "Lord Malmesbury and M. Turgetput forward as a reason for entering into the proposed nompact, the attacks which had been made on the Island of Cuba by lawless bands of adventurers from the United States and with the avowed design of taking possession of that island," and to this reason, you add.—"Mr. Everett replies in these terms." The President is convinced that the conclusion of such a treaty, instead of putting a stop to these lawless proceedings would give new and powerful impulse to them," and this argument you call—not only unfounded but disquicting.

After acknowledging, rather codely I think, the conduct of the late President in disavowing and discouraging the lawless enterprises referred to, you reproachfully pronounce my remark just cited, "a melancholy avowal for the Chief of a free State;" and you seem to intimate, without expressly saying so, that it implies on the part of the people of the United States, an insensibility "to the value of the eternal laws of right and wrong, of peace and friendship, and of duty to our neighbor, which one the law of nations. Among the commentators on

reservation contained in the last two lines. Let us, then, nquire for a moment if it is well deserved. The expeditions to which you allude as calculated to ex-

reservation contained in the last two lines. Let us, then inquire for a moment if it is well deserved.

The expelitions to which you allude as calculated to excite the "reprobation of every civilized state," were discountenanced by the President in every constitutional and legal way. The unnest vigilance was at all times employed, but, unhappily for the adventurers themselves, without effect. In this there is matter neither for wonder nor reproach. The territory of the United States is but little loss than the whole of Europe, while their population is not quite equal to that of the United Kingdom, and their standing military force small, and scattered over an immensely extensive frontier. Our Government, like that of England, is one of law, and there is a great similarity between the laws of the two countries which prohibit military expeditions against the possessions of friendly powers. In fact, your foreign enlistment act of 1819 was admitted by Mr. Canning to have been founded, in part, on our neutrality law of the preceding year. Of the two, I believe our laws are the more stringent: but it is somewhat difficult to enforce them in both countries.

These expeditions, got up in the United States by a Spanish General, and supposed to indicate a lawless disposition on the part of the American people, comprised a very small number of persons, some of whom were toreigners, enjoying the same freedom of action in the United States that refugees from every part of the continent enjoy in England. The same repreach which is cast upon us for these expeditions, is, at this moment, cast upon England by the continental powers. Events which have occurred in London, since your dispatch was written, strikingly illustrate the difficulty and the risk, under constitutional governments, of preventing abuses of that hospitality, which it is the privilege and boast of such governments to extend to all who seek it.

There is no doubt widely prevalent in this country a feeling that the people of Cuba are justly disaffected to the G their struggles for freedom. There is no reason to doubt that there are, at this moment, as many persons, foreign ers as well as natives, in England, who entertain these feelings and opinions, as in the United States; and if Great Britain lay at a distance of one hundred and ton miles from Cuba, instead of thisty five hundred, you might not, with all your repressive force, find it easy to preven, a small steamer, disguised as a trading vessel, from slipping off from an outport in the night, on an unlawful on terprise. The expedition of General Torrips, in 1831, as far as illegality is concerned, is the parallel of that of General Lopez. It was fitted out in the Thames, without in terruption till the last moment, and though it then fell under the grasp of the Police, its members succeeded in escaping to Spain, where for some time they found shelter at Gibraltar. It is declared in the last number of The Quarterly Review to be "notorious that associations have been of tomed at London for the subversion of dynastics with which England is at peace; that arms have been "purchased and loans proposed; that 'Central Committees" sace orders from England, and that Messrs. Mazzini and "Koesuth have established and proside over boards of "regency for the Roman States and Hungary, and for the "promotion of revolution in every part of the world." I have before me a list, purporting to be taken from a Prussian Police gazette, of fifteen Associations of continental refugees organized in London and now in action for the above mentioned purposes. refugees organized in London and now in action for the

have before me a list, purporting to be taken from a Frussian Police graette, of fifteen Associations of continental
refugees organized in London and now in action for the
above mentioned parposes.

When these thiogs are considered, the fact that in the
course of four or five years two inconsiderable and abortive efforts have been made from the United States, though
deeply to be lamented and sternly to be condemned as a
violation of municipal and international law, does not appear to me so "abocking" as it seems to be thought by
you. It does not, in my judgment, furnish any ground for
the reproaches which it has drawn upon the Government
and people of the United States. Nor does the remark in
my letter of the 1st of December, that a disposition to
engage in such enterprises would be increased rather than
diminished by our accession to the proposed conventionstrike me as "a melancholy avowal," as you pronounce it,
on the part of the President. You forget the class from
which such adventurers are in all countries callsted—the
young, the reckless, the misinformed. What other effect
could be expected to be produced on this part of the population, by being told that their own Government, in disregard of the most obvious public interests, as well as of the
most cherished distorical traditions, had entered into a
compact with two foreign Powers, to guaranty the perpetuity of the system under which Cuba now suffers!
Does not Lord Howden, the English Minister at Madrid,
make a very similar avowal in his letter of the 38th May
last, addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs,
when he says, "I cannot conclude without expressing my
"deep regret that the course of Spain is such as to produce a general alienation in the opinion of the English
"public, out of which will most infallibly result a state of
"teeling which no Government can control or oppose."

The idea that a Convention like that proposed was a
measure naturally salled for, in consequence of these lawless expeditions, seems to rest upo

have complained, that the acts of a very small number of rash young men, citizens and foreigners, should be put forward by two of the leading powers of Europe as the main reason why we should be expected to enter into a strange compact with those powers, binding ourselves never to make a lawful and honorable acquisition of Cuba. There is no logical connection between the ideas, and there is something bordering upon the offensive in their association.

There is no logical connection between the states, where is something bordering upon the offensive in their association.

Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our continent. France, within the present century, to say nothing of the acquisition of Louisians, has wrested a modery of Europe from its native sovereigns; has possessed herself by force of arms, and at the time greatly to the discontent of England, of six hundred miles of the northern coast of Africa, with an indefinite extension tinto the interior; and has appropriated to herself one of the most important insular groups of the Pacific. England, not to mention her other numerous recent acquisitions in every part of the globe has, even since your dispatch of the 18th of February was written, annexed half of the Burman empire to her overgrown Indian possessions, on grounds—if the statements in Mr. Cobden's pamphlet are to be relied upon—compared with which the reasons assigned by Russia for invading Turkey are respectable.

The United States do not require to be advised of "the "utility of those rules for the observance of international "relations, which for centuries have been known to Europe, by the name of the Law of Nations." They are known and obeyed by us under the same venerable name. Certain circumstances in our bistory have caused them to be studied more generally and more anxiously here than in Europe. From the breaking out of the Warr of the French Revolution, to the year 1812, the United States, knew the law of nations only as the victims of its systematic violation by the great maritime powers of Europe. For these violations on the part of England prior to 1720 indemnification was made under the seventh a riche of Jay's Treaty. For similar injuries on fac part of France, we were compelled to accept an illusory set off under the new warfare upon our neutral hights was cummenced by the two powers. One hundred hilli

crees. These orders and decrees were at the time reciprocally declared to be in contravention of the law of antions by the two powers themselves, each speaking of antions by the two powers themselves, each speaking of the measures of the other party. In 1831, after the greezation of the original sufferers had sunk under their ruined fortunes to the grave, France acknowledged her decrees to have been of that character, by a late and partial measure of indemnification. For our environmental measure of indemnification, but the sacrifices and saferings of the war were added to those spoilations on our commerce and invasion of our neutral rights which lad to its declaration. Those orders were at the time regarded by the Lausdownes, the Barings, the Broughams and the other enlightened statesmen of the school to which you belonged, as a violation of right and justice as well of sound policy; and within a very few years the present distinguished Lord Chief Justice, placed by yourself at the head of the tribunals of England, has declared that "the orders in council were greeiously anjust to neutrals, and "it is new generally allowed, that they were contrary to the low of nations and our own musicipalise!"

That Leali, my Lord, to begrow your expression, "A

"It is now generally allowed, that they were contrary to the "late of nathons and our own municipal ise!"

That I call, my Lord, to borrow your expression, "a melancholy avewal" for the chief of the jurispradence of a great empire. Acts of its sovereign authority, countenanced by its parliament, rigidly executed by its fleets on every sea, enforced in the courts of admiralty by a magintrate whose learning and eloquence are among the modern glories of England, persisted in till the lawful commerce of a neutral and kindred nation was annihilated, and pronounced by the highest legal anthority of the present day contrary not merely to the law of nations but your own numicipal law!

Under these circumstances the Government and people

Under these circumstances the Government and people of the United States, who have never committed or sanctioned a violation of the law of nations against any other power, may well think it out of place, that they should be instructed by an Euglish Minister in "the utility of these rules which for centuries have been known to Europe by the name of the law of nations."

There are several other points in your dispatch, some of great public moment, which, if I were still in office, I should discuss on this occasion. I have, however, deemed it proper, at present, to confine myself to such remarks as seemed necessary to vindicate my letter of the first of December from your strictures, leaving the new aspects of the case which your dispatch presents, especially in its opening and closing paragraphs, to those whose official duty it is to consider them.

You will not, I hope, misapprehead the spirit in which

the case which your dispatch presents, especially in its opening and closing paragraphs, to those whose official duty it is to consider them.

You will not. I hope, misapprehead the spirit in which this letter is written. As an American chizen, I do not covet the acquisition of Cuba, either peaceably or by force of arms. When I cast my thoughts back upon our brief history as a nation. I certainly am not led to think that the United States have reached the final limits of their growth, or what comes to very much the same thing, that representative government, religious equality, the trial by jury, the freedom of the press, and the other great attributes of our Anglo-Norman civilization are never to gain a farther extension on this confinent. I regard the inquiry under what political organization this extension is to take place, as a vain attempt to penetrate the inscrutable mysteries of the future. It will, if we are wise, be under the gaidance of our example; I hope it will be in virtue of the peaceful arts, by which well-governed States extend themselves over unsettled or partially settled continents. My voice was heard at the first opportunity, in the Senate of the United States, in favor of developing the almost boundless resources of the territory already in our pessession, rather than seeking to enlarge it by aggressive wars. Still I cannot think it reasonable—hardly respectful—on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves on every shore and in every see, and pushing their dominions, by new conquests, to the uttermost ends of the earth, to call upoa the United States to bind themselves by a perpetual compact, never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Linical States to bind themselves by a perpetual compact, never, under any circumstances, to admit into the entrance into the interior of their Continent.

I remain, my lord, with the highest respect,

I remain, my lord, with the highest respect,
Faithfully yours,
EDWARD EVERBIT.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The White Mountains.

PROFILE HOUSE, (Franconia Notch, N. H.,) Saturday, August 27, 1853.

PROFILE HOUSE, (Franconia Notch, N. H.,)
Saturday, August 27, 1853.

"Dissolve frigas, ligna super foco
Large responsas."

The whistling north wind and the sighing pines bring back to my mind this cheerful line of the old Latin. Drive out the cold." The cold! "cires the voice from the heated sanctum. "The cold!" echoes the chorus of your perspiring readers. Yes, the cold. Not that to come, seen through the mellow vista of the Fall, but the cold, present and palpable, which has already dressed our maple trees in their "shirt of fire" which eramps the fingers and reddens the nose, which braces the spirit and makes the heart to jump at the sight of the ruddy log fire—cold such as we have at Franconia. Can you realize it, you dwellers in cities, where the houses all look red in the face, and each brick glows with its baking? So, at all events, it is. Let the three great log fires, which burn day and night at the Profile House, bear me witness. But this is apart from my present purpose. I wish, if possible, to call the attention of your readers to the grandeur and beauty of the scenery of New-Hampshire. It is, I think, too much overlooked by the people of New-York, and the majority of those who visit the State are from New-England or the South. For my part I have seen nothing in this country which can for a moment stand the test of comparison with the beauties of this Granite State. From the moment when leaving Nashua we skirt the shores of the Merrimack in the great Northern Railway, we enter upon a scene of almost unequaled beauty. Lake Winnepiseegee, "the smile of the great spirit," gladdens our way. It is a translucent smile, and so pure are the waters that the traveler may count the stones through twenty feet of water. Indeed it requires little poetry to enable us to imagine the water nymphs make their home in the beautiful lake and that the Dryada dwell in the hundred islands that stud its bosom. Red Hill, like a Cyclops with fery eye, watches over this little lake whose crystal waters reflect the spires of Ce nation can conjure up no picture m that of this little hamlet sleeping un

fery eye, watches over this little lake whose crystal waters reflect the spires of Center Harbor, pointing its peaceful villagers the path to heaven. The imagination can conjure up no picture more lovely than that of this little hamlet sleeping under the shade of its silent trees by the side of its silent take, while the old Polyphemus that I told you of keeps everlating watch and ward over the twain committed to his care. They sleep like the enchanted castle and its inmates in the fairy tale, till the passing traveler for a moment removes the spell, and when he is gone, they fall back again into their old deep slumber. With regret we leave this little village and take the stage coach for Conway, on our way to the White Mountains. That social, old-fashioned, delightful stage coach with its easy rock and its kindly converse, it is the type of socialism and in it Fourier must have delighted. In this then we rocked our way on as far as Conway, which ended that day's journey. Again after a night's rest we mounted to the top of this 'ship of the mountains' with one Harry Crawford for our helmsman (and who that has seen the White Hills has not seen this their son?) and on we rolled through scenes so varied, majesty and beauty alternately predominating, that the heart seemed continually buoyed up on a flood of pleasure. But the glories of the day were reserved for the end and last of all. At the close of this sublime panorama, just as the curtain of night was about to fall upon us, and to close the scene, Nature brought forward her master-piece, revealing to us her grandest and most terrible workmanship. As the votatics of Isis went to the Eleusinian mysteries, in slience and in awe, so we entered this, Nature's inner temple. Huge mountains walled us in on either side, the flaming sun was setting in the west, the grim old hills came out in strong relief against the sky like sentinels of the night were mountain walls are but twenty-seven-feet spart, their ribbed and runged sides purpling in the fading light. This was t

petites.

The next day we went to the Profile House at Franconia House, from which I write you this. A visit to New-Hampshire differs from one to Niagara in this, that at the latter the object to be seen is a unity, a unity to be viewed from many points it is true, but still a unity essentially. On the contrary, the objects of a visit to New-Hampshire are multiform, and differ totally in character. Scenes of interest cluster in profusion, about the Profile House. The "Old Man of the Mountsin" is a profile cut by the set of nature on the mean-